

## PUBLICATIONS.

**The Physical Examination of Infants and Young Children.**—By **THERON WENDELL KILMER, M.D.**, Adjunct Attending Pediatricist to the Sydenham Hospital; Instructor in Pediatrics in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, New York; Attending Physician to the Summer Home of St. Giles, Garden City, New York. Illustrated with 59 halftone engravings. 12mo., 86 pages. Bound in extra cloth. Price, 75 cents, net. F. A. Davis Company, publishers, 1914-16 Cherry street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The recognition of disease in infants and young children depends almost exclusively upon objective study; therefore, the physical examination assumes even greater importance than in the adult. Text-books do not always emphasize this sufficiently.

Dr. Kilmer, within the compass of a small manual of 86 pages, has very clearly brought out the salient features of physical examination in this class of patients. It is to be regretted that the plan of the book did not permit of more extended discussion of the topographical anatomy, menstruation, and other allied topics. Considered as a whole, the book will prove extremely useful to students taking up the study of pediatrics.

A. J. L.

**Lectures on Autointoxication in Disease, or Self Poisoning of the Individual.**—By **CH. BOUCHARD**, Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics; Member of the Academy of Medicine, and Physician to the Hospitals, Paris. Translated, with a Preface and New Chapter added, by **THOMAS OLIVER, M. A., M. D., M. R. C. P.** Second revised edition. 342 pages, extra cloth. Price, \$2.00 net. Philadelphia. F. A. Davis Company, 1906.

The second edition of this well-known book comes from the press without further original work by Bouchard. However, Oliver, the translator, has amplified the text to some extent, and has added an appendix in which the inter-relations of organs, and their roles in toxic conditions, are discussed.

Bouchard's book is the pioneer in autointoxication, and has done great good in stimulating thought in that direction. If any criticism be made it is that the work is not carried far enough. There is no field which offers more opportunity for biochemical research than autointoxication. With improved methods for isolating organic poisons, the etiology of many conditions, such as arteriosclerosis and some forms of cirrhosis of the liver and kidney, may be cleared up. Every student of medicine should have read this work, the clinician as well as the laboratory worker. The clinician particularly would be well repaid by the chapters dealing with the gastro-intestinal tract.

J. B. F.

**Neurotic Disorders of Childhood; Including a Study of Auto-Intestinal Intoxications, Chronic Anemia, Fever, Eclampsia, Epilepsy, Migraine, Chorea, Hysteria, Asthma, etc.**—By **B. K. RACHFORD, M.D.**, Professor of Diseases of Children, Medical College of Ohio. University of Cincinnati; Pediatricist to the Cincinnati, Good Samaritan and Jewish Hospitals; Member of American Pediatric Society, Association of American Physicians, etc. E. B. Treat & Co., New York.

Anyone who has had experience with infants and children must have been impressed with the physiological peculiarities of their immature nervous systems, and the bearing which these peculiarities have upon the production and individuality of the neuroses of childhood. This point was well illustrated by Dr. Rachford in a series of extremely interesting papers published several years ago. The importance of the subject is at once apparent; this induced the author to utilize them in revised form as the nucleus of the present volume.

The first part of the book is mainly devoted to a consideration of the role of various auto and bacterial

intoxications in their etiology. Although we do not believe that all the statements should be accepted in toto, the point of view is very suggestive. The remainder of the book deals more particularly with the individual neuroses, such as eclampsia, tetany, enuresis, recurrent vomiting, chorea, habit spasm, etc.

Dr. Rachford's book is both stimulating and enjoyable. It is to be especially recommended to the general practitioner.

A. J. L.

**Nasal Sinus Surgery With Operations on Nose and Throat.**—By **BEAMAN DOUGLASS, M. D.** F. A. Davis Co., Pub., Pa.

The author says, "This little work on Nasal Sinus Surgery has been written because of demands made for such a book by physicians who have worked under my directions."

This book is a welcome addition to the literature of sinus operations for there has been no complete work, in English, on this subject. The plates are an attractive feature of the work and assist the reader in comprehending the text; however, some of the half tones are lacking in clearness and might well have given place to a few schematic drawings. Favorite preparations of an author never have the same meaning to the public as to him who has labored over them and verified the landmarks with a probe. So much space has been given to the anatomical and historical notes that the descriptions of operations bear evidence of a desire to abbreviate at the expense of clearness. The description of the operation for opening the ethmoid cells is one of the best which the author gives us, the description being clearer than is to be found in any other text-book.

Enucleation of the tonsil is mentioned but this popular and valuable procedure is not described. The author still adheres to the tonsillotome and tonsil punch.

Five pages are devoted to a description of the operation for removal of adenoids of which, two pages are taken up by a description of its dangers. Whilst it is not well to minimize these dangers, they must be of rare occurrence as few operators have encountered them, and it would put a different complexion upon the indications for operation, if it were likely to be found necessary to "strip the larynx," "invert the patient," or "do tracheotomy." The author advises that the operator have always a tracheotomy tube at hand when operating.

On the whole the book is the best resume of the subject but is more useful in giving a general sketch of the subject than as a working manual for operators.

A. B. McK.

**A Manual and Atlas of Orthopedic Surgery, General and Special, Including the History, Etiology, Pathology, Diagnosis, Prognosis, Prophylaxis and Treatment of Deformities.**—By **JAMES K. YOUNG, M. D.** Illustrated with over seven hundred photographs and line drawings, mostly from original sources. Octavo. Cloth, \$10.00; half morocco, \$12.00 net. P. Blakiston Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1905.

This volume of rather encyclopedic extent and possessing some considerable interest as a dictionary, purports to be intended for the use of students and practitioners of medicine, but it can hardly be discussed as a serious exposition of modern scientific medicine. Taking the subject of hip disease, for instance, one is at once struck with the rather peculiar ideas of the author, which are not in accord with modern opinion. It is true that the author is a man of wide experience, but when he locates the primary focus in hip disease differently from the best authorities, when he states that thickening and hardening of the trochanter can be accepted as evidence of pus in the joint; that irritation of the tubercle bacillus generally causes lengthening of the limb; when one

sees the value he places on the X-ray for locating foci in the early stages, one wonders why he offers no evidence. These differences may, however, be explained perhaps by individual judgment, but when an author states in a modern text-book, without winking, that the pallor accompanying cold abscess is due to the increased number of white corpuscles in the blood—that phymosis is a factor of importance in the etiology of hip disease—that hip disease is rather favorably modified by pulmonary infection—that syphilis of joints is often transmitted from grandparents, the parents being free, one wonders with what old lady he collaborated and doubts the value of the book as a Manual of Orthopedic Surgery. As an atlas, however, it is good, numerous plates and good plates illustrating every section. There is rather a good article on scoliosis, the writer describing with much detail splendid systems of gymnastics, but here he fails to note the work of Schultheis and Wullstein, and the apparatus of Wullstein, which is probably the most efficient appliance towards the correction of scoliosis. The article on tendon transplantation is old and not given the importance it deserves, and the work of Lange totally ignored, and no mention made of the use of silk tendons. It is a pity that the vast material in the hands of the author did not receive some revision before this edition was offered. The book looks well—the print is large and new, and although the proof-reading is careless, the work would be an ornament to any shelf. S. J. H.

**Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases.**—By J. WILLIAM WHITE, M. D., John Rhea Barton Professor of Surgery, University of Pennsylvania, and EDWARD MARTIN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of Pennsylvania. Illustrated with 300 engravings and 14 colored plates, 1092 pages. Sixth edition. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London.

The review of a work of this size and extent, containing as it does such a complete and exhaustive study of this branch of surgery and covering over 1000 pages of concise, judicious and logical statements relating to the diseases of the genito-urinary tract and syphilis, must, owing to the space allotted for such purpose, be incomplete and superficial. In the preface the authors give us an idea of what we are to expect. We are to look for "such procedures and facts as have been proven worthy of general acceptance," and with this for their text one can see on every page of the book the authors' decision to "hold fast to that which is true."

The trend of modern surgery is toward conservatism, and if this publication had been written by men more theoretical than practical, a critical mind might believe that the so-called recent advances made along diagnostic and operative lines had not been sufficiently emphasized, for instance: the operative cystoscope is only mentioned in describing the varieties of cystoscopes, nothing being said about its uses.

Less than two pages is devoted to urethral catheterization and while the purposes and dangers of the operation are mentioned it would seem that more might have been written on this important line of work, for it is self-evident that to the proper diagnosis of kidney lesions a separate examination of each organ is essential.

Of cryoscopy very little is said. The instrument is not even described, and the authors evidently do not consider it ever being a popular method of diagnosis, stating that "the intricate technique, even in skilled hands, is subject to many sources of error."

The advice given regarding the use of the cystoscope is in keeping with the conservative idea which, as stated before, prevails in every chapter and which corresponds with the opinion of many other experienced urologists, viz: "It should not be used till other means, except exploratory incision, have been

employed and the evidence obtained from them has been carefully weighed.

This is good teaching and makes the book particularly useful for the general practitioner, for if the use of the cystoscope had been inordinately praised, to the detriment of other careful methods, many inexperienced men would procure them, and damaged urethras and bladders would be even more plentiful than they are at present.

In the treatment of acute gonorrhea the same characteristic adherence to well-tried methods is particularly noticeable. In advising the selection of an injection they give us those formulæ which they state are "least irritating and most successful."

The irrigation method of treatment is carefully considered and the indications and contra-indications are well presented.

In studying the pathology of chronic gonorrhea the authors have followed closely the researches of Finger, and upon them have based their prognosis and treatment. This is, of course, the only practical, sensible method of dealing with this tiresome affection.

In comparing the chapter on syphilis in this edition with that of the third edition, published in 1897, one can see very little if any change in the text. It is evident that this publication was in the press before Schaudinn and Hoffman published their article on the spirocheta pallida.

A short section is devoted to the diseases of the ureter, wounds with methods of suture, stricture and calculus being dealt with quite fully. Considerable space is now devoted to the surgical diseases of the kidney, with liberal treatment upon the subject of their pathology. The description of operative methods is more minute than in other portions of the book. The so-called "renal epistaxis," often a puzzling condition, is not mentioned. Perhaps, too, the Edebohls' decapsulation for nephritis were better discussed in these chapters than elsewhere. Full justice is done the recent advances of kidney work, for example, Brödel's incision in nephrotomy.

The chapters following deal with the testicle. The anomalies are rather fully dealt with. In that portion devoted to acute and chronic inflammations it would seem that insufficient space is devoted to the hygienic treatment of genital tuberculosis. Doubtless many patients who now come even for early operation could, in a large majority of instances, probably be permanently relieved without operation by being placed under proper sanitarium supervision. Tumors of the testicle receive cursory mention, followed by reference to scrotal diseases, hydrocele, etc. The remarks upon diseased conditions of the cord are needlessly drawn out and much repetition could be saved by more judicious arrangement.

In the chapter devoted to the prostate the inflammatory affections are duly dealt with. That portion dealing with enlargement of the organ has been completely rewritten and a splendid account of the pathology, symptomatology and treatment of this common distressing affection is very fully given. The operative technique is well and rather carefully described, embodying as it does the more recent procedures of various recognized surgeons. The author dismisses the controversy over choice of route in a few words. "The experience and aptitude of the operator, with the method to which he is accustomed, is of far greater importance in determining the choice of procedure than the character of the prostatic enlargement." In a masterly and conservative way White defends his operation of castration. Brief reference, perhaps too brief, is made to carcinoma of the prostate.

Regarding the use of the new form of index to which our attention is called by the publishers, one's opinion is naturally biased by the force of habit, and in consequence may be wrong. It is certainly a good synopsis of the book, and if one has plenty of time they could no doubt find the subject upon which they